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MINISTERS KNOWN TO BE NOW ALIVE

Message From Sir Claude MacDonald Reaches London.

STILL IN GREAT DANGER

Many Guards Killed—No Fighting Since July 16—Russian Column Forced to Retreat From Mukden—Shanghai Threatened.

LONDON, July 31, 1:05 a. m.—The admiralty has made public the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral Bruce at Tien Tsin:

The following message has arrived from Peking:
"British Legation, Peking, June 20 to July 16 repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides. Both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 an armistice. The Chinese barricades are close to ours. All women and children are in the British legation. The casualties to date are sixty-two killed, including Captain Strauts. A number of wounded are in the hospital, including Captain Halliday. The rest of the legation are well, except David Oliphant and Warren, killed July 21. 'M'DONALD.'"

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Claude MacDonald's welcome dispatch, dated Peking, July 21, and received in cipher, is accepted on all sides as dispelling all doubts that might still have existed regarding the genuineness of the dispatch. Owing to the error in the transmission of the message it fails to show the number of wounded.
David Oliphant and Warren, two student interpreters, were wounded. The rest of the legation are well.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Now that the London foreign office has heard from Sir Claude MacDonald, officials here confidently expect that within a very short time something will come from Minister Conger, if he be still alive.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—The Russian general staff has received dispatches from various commanders indicating that a serious state of affairs exists throughout Manchuria. The revolt in the neighborhood of Mukden and the district northward has assumed such proportions that the Russian column had been compelled to retreat from Mukden southward.

Fighting continuously, the column, with difficulty, reached the station at Apasandian, where on July 8 it was surrounded by Chinese troops. Reinforcements were sent and the withdrawal of the column was effected to Dashediao, with 45 casualties, killed, wounded and missing.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The effect of today's news from China was to freshen the hope that the government can soon get in direct communication with Minister Conger. The mass of testimony as to his being alive as late as the 22nd inst. is now so great as to warrant the department in resuming considerations of projects for the future.

With all its anxiety to get Mr. Conger and the Americans in Peking safely away, the department is proceeding with proper precaution and is by no means disposed to accept any proposition that would unduly jeopardize their lives. Such might be the result of the off-hand acceptance of the proposition to have the Chinese government deliver the foreign ministers at Tien Tsin, for it is realized that the escort might be overpowered by superior forces of Boxers on the way to the sea.

The state department has come to the conclusion that Mr. Conger himself is the best person to judge of the conditions under which his deliverance shall be effected, and, therefore, it is again looking to the Chinese government to place it in communication with Mr. Conger, in order that it may advise by him. That requirement was the first of the conditions laid down by President McKinley in his answer to the appeal of the Chinese emperor, so that the situation diplomatically cannot

be said to have been materially changed by the developments of today.

The state department was inclined to regard Consul Fowler's communication as the most valuable piece of confirmatory evidence yet received touching the safety of the Peking diplomats.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo, July 27, says:

The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin sent a runner on July 15 to Peking. On the 19th the runner left Peking, bringing a cipher telegram to the Japanese government. It reads:

We are defending ourselves against the Chinese very well, but now the attack has stopped. We will keep up to the last of the month, although it will be no easy task. The Japanese casualties are: Killed: Kosima, diplomatic attaché; captain and one student, and also a few marines; seriously wounded, five or six; slightly wounded, very many.

The Che Foo consul says that nothing was written about the other ministers.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says:
A telegram was received from Missionary Moran at Shanan Fu, stating that in Shan Si province the natives and converts were being massacred, and that five more foreigners had been murdered.

Taotai Shen yesterday made public a telegram received July 19 confirming the murder of the foreigners who remained in Pao Ting Fu, and the burning of all foreign premises. He brazenly stated that he had kept this news back since the 19th.

Chinese border are now deluging the province of Chi Li with Christian blood. More than 2,000 persons have already been butchered. The Catholic cathedral at Huh Fung Kow is besieged and the inmates are doomed. Yu Sien, governor of Shan Si, has ordered that all missionaries and converts be massacred.

The China inland mission at Ying Chow, Ngan Whel province, has been burned.

Acrisis is fast approaching here. Warships are concentrating. Great activity is manifest among the Chinese. Orders have been sent to all the forts and garrisons to be strictly on their guard. It is rumored that 10,000 troops have been secretly moved to the vicinity of Shanghai and Woo Sung. The arsenal in Nankin has been ordered to supply large quantities of swords and axes. Numbers of Boxers from Nankin are spreading over the Yang Tse valley, many going to Shanghai and the neighborhood disguised as coolies and priests.

Li Hung Chang was questioned today. He says he is very much gratified by the amicable attitude shown by America, and believes a friendly settlement with the allies is possible. He explains that the intense heat prevents him from continuing his journey northward. He declares that the emperor, empress dowager and foreign ministers are safe, but he has no more compunction than belittles an Oriental for the condition of the women and children in Peking. He is unable to explain why, if the ministers are safe, he cannot produce such proofs as would satisfy the powers, but he favors holding the ministers as hostages, so as to secure favorable terms for the emperor dowager and the rebel government. He does not see that holding the envoys as hostages would be only a less crime than killing them.

It is obvious now that the object of Li Hung Chang's visit here is to sow discord among the allies through the consuls who virtually represent their governments, but he has not met with success as yet.

A municipal meeting has been convened for Tuesday, for the purpose of reorganizing the defenses of Shanghai, which are now admittedly inadequate to protect the place against a serious attack. A great many officials who are apparently loyal do not deserve to be trusted. I have just heard from an excellent Chinese source a shocking instance of official treachery. The then governor of Shang Tung, left a month ago for Peking, being then imperial commissioner of the Yang Tse war juncture. He was considered loyal, yet a couple of days on the way to Peking he entered Kin Chow and ordered the soldiers of his command to massacre the Christians. His soldiers killed 2000 native Christians and one French priest.

M'ADDEN DEFEATS O'BRIEN.

NEW YORK, July 30.—McFadden declared the winner over O'Brien in the 13th round.

ASSASSINATION OF KING HUMBERT

Italians Throughout the World Mourn Their Sovereign.

SLAYER LIVED IN AMERICA

King Died Within Three Minutes After Being Shot—Assassin Sailed for Europe on May 22 Last—Patterson, N. J., Full of Anarchists.

MONZA, July 30.—It appears that when King Humbert was wounded he exclaimed: "It is nothing." The royal carriage covered the distance between the Gymnastic Society Club house, where the crime was committed, and the royal villa, at full speed, requiring but three minutes.

The king expired on the way and, although placed in bed, was dead when the doctors arrived. Bressi is young, tall and swarthy.

When Queen Margherita arrived at the villa it was still hoped that the king would survive, and when the truth was broken to her a heartrending scene ensued.

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition about 10 o'clock. He had just entered his carriage with his aid-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession. One pierced the heart of his majesty, when he fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany. He cynically avowed his guilt of the crime.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Angelo Bressi lived in Paterson, N. J., for over a year. He appeared to have various names, one he gave last night when taken into custody for the murder of the king of Italy was one; another was Angelus Bressi, and still another one by which he was known to those who knew him in Paterson, was Caetano Bressi. He was employed in Hamill and Booth's silk mills. His close friend there was Carlomagno Sperandio, the man who a few weeks ago shot down his foreman and then killed himself, leaving behind a letter telling how he had been selected by lot to kill King Humbert, and having by choice, owing to his living so far away from Italy, killed his foreman instead.

A few months ago a man said to be Count Molebki, head of the Italian anarchists, was in Paterson, and during his stay Sperandio and Bressi were his companions, and they showed him about the city and introduced him to others in the city who were his mentors there.

It would seem that his friend Bressi took up his burden when Sperandio refused it, and went across the ocean to carry out the decree that Humbert should die.

Bressi entered the employ of Hamill & Booth, October 3, 1899. He worked steadily through to May 4, 1900.

On that day he left the mill and was in Paterson but seldom afterwards. On May 22 last he sailed for Europe.

Paterson has long been a hot bed of anarchists. Men here who were familiar more or less with the workings of the organization say that for years Paterson has contained more of the society than any other city, with the possible exception of Chicago.

LONDON, July 30.—Some evening papers here attempt to establish a connection between the assassination of King Humbert and the notorious propaganda that the Vatican is alleged to have conducted against the supremacy of the sovereign. These journals point out that the assassination occurred in the vicinity of Milan, where, it is alleged, the recent insurrection was largely fomented by the Roman Curia. The GLOBE editorializes as follows:

"As long as the Vatican persists in its anti-national attitude it will be in vain to hope for reestablishment of the temporal power of the Pope, and so long will fools and fanatics be provided with the fearfully potent reason for sedition, and worse."

CHICAGO, July 30.—Prominent Italians of Chicago were shocked and grieved on receiving the news of the assassination of King Humbert. He was considered a wise and liberal ruler by the representative men in the local Italian colony. All regarded the tragedy as a serious blow to Italy. Anthony L. Razwadowski, the Italian consul, said:

"I am terribly shocked by the news of the assassination of King Humbert. Our ruler was so well beloved by his subjects that it is almost impossible to think any Italian would commit such

a crime. However, there are many anarchists in Italy, and I think it must have been the work of one of these. King Humbert recently had been in Naples to bid good-bye to the Italian troops on their way to China, and was there received with the greatest demonstrations of respect and sympathy by soldiers and civilians alike. The Italians of Chicago, of whom there are 25,000, will receive the news with a great deal of regret.

"The successor to King Humbert will be his only son, Victor Emanuel, who is now 21 years of age. He has received every attention in the way of education and training, and is thoroughly qualified, and will, I believe, make a worthy successor of his father."

Hector Durante, editor of L'Italia, and one of the prominent Italians in the West, said:

"I believe the sorrow will be great among the Italians of Chicago and throughout the world. The King was a man who was loved by all of his subjects wherever they were.

"The assassination, I believe, was from the same cause as that attempted some time ago by an anarchist who shot him. I can see no other motive. I do not believe politics had anything to do with the murder. There are in Chicago twenty to twenty-five Italian societies, and I am sure every one will take action as to sending their condolences for the Italians here."

Dr. E. Tobias predicted that Humbert's removal would result in changing the whole political policy of that nation. "He has stood always," added Dr. Tobias, "for the freedom of Italy and the rights of all its people."

CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

General Miles Advocates Economy and Greater Adaptability for Foreign Service.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Lieutenant-General Miles has made few changes in his uniform since he attained his new rank. He is privileged to devise his own uniform and that of the members of his staff. Since becoming lieutenant-general he has added a star to his decorations, and has adopted a cap of the Russian military type. He has under consideration changes of uniform of army officers. These changes will not be radical and will be dictated by economy and greater adaptability for service, with special consideration for the requirements of duty on foreign stations. One of the changes published is the abandonment of the full dress helmet, which does not add to the personal appearance of the wearer and increases the discomfort of military apparel. It has been suggested that a cap be worn on all occasions, and that a blouse be adopted which will serve for full dress and undress uniform. The distinction for full dress will be attained by additional decorations.

The quartermasters resent any interference with the uniform regulations, and the fact that General Miles is considering the subject has already led to some ill feeling between the quartermaster's office and the general of the army.

ON THE WAY TO CHINA.

Another Company Arrives at San Francisco From West Point.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Company E, battalion of engineers, which left West Point July 24, has arrived here. The company of 149 men is officered by Lieutenant Cavanaugh and S. Battery. Captain Zinn and Lieutenant Burgess have been in San Francisco several days and will join the engineers today.

Among the sick soldiers on the transport Warren and now at the general hospital are Major Willis Wittich, of the Twenty-first United States Infantry; First Lieutenant E. O. Flaherty, company G, Twenty-seventh Infantry, and Captain J. R. Ash, company A, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

HOT CONTEST AT SEATTLE.

Senator J. M. Frink Wins at the Republican Primaries.

SEATTLE, July 30.—The Republican primaries held in this county today were the most bitterly contested in the history of local politics, the contest being between Senator J. M. Frink and Mayor Thomas J. Humes for endorsement for the gubernatorial nomination. Frink carried the city by a small majority and it is claimed that he will control the county convention. The Humes people claim that their strength lies in the country and that the result is yet in doubt.

STEAMERS TO BE BUILT.

Passenger Boats to Be Run in Connection With the Santa Fe System.

NEW WHATCOM, Wash., July 29.—The first vessel of a fleet of passenger steamers for the Montello Steamship Company of San Francisco will be begun at once at this place. The steamship company is allied with the Santa Fe system, and the steamers are to be used to run in connection with that road. The first vessel is designed to run between San Pedro and Catalina Island, off the coast of Southern California.

FIVE THOUSAND BOERS SURRENDER

Lord Kitchener Sent to Relieve Baden-Powell.

BOERS NOW BESIEGE BRITISH

Captive Boers Wanted to Retain Their Horses and Saddles but Were Refused—Long Battle Fought—Light Losses for British.

LONDON, July 31.—The Morning Leader asserts that Lord Kitchener has been despatched from Pretoria to Krugersdorp to organize a column to relieve General Baden-Powell, now besieged by General Delarey at Rustenburg in Western Transvaal.

LONDON, July 30.—The following official dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 29.—On July 26 MacDonald fought a rear guard action with the enemy from early morning until dark, nine miles outside of Naauwpoort in the Bethlehem hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Naauwpoort Nek to the Boer wagons.

"Hunter reports that the enemy twice checked his advance by holding strong positions on two peaks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots, the Royal Irish, the Wiltshire and the Leinster regiments. Our casualties were only five or six. The second peak was taken during the fight by the Scots and Guards, without opposition, the enemy retreating closely to Naauwpoort.

"Prisoners taken stated that 1,200 burghers would surrender if guaranteed that they would be treated as prisoners of war and not as rebels. To this I had assented. As a result of these operations Prinsloo, commanding the Boers, asked under a flag of truce this morning a four days' armistice for peace negotiations. Hunter replied the only terms he could accept were unconditional surrender, and, until these were complied with, hostilities could not cease. I expressed my approval and told Hunter on no account to enter into negotiations.

"As I am writing, word comes from Hunter saying that Prinsloo had written a second letter expressing willingness to hand over himself with his men, rifles, ammunition and other firearms, upon condition that the horses, saddles, bridles and other possessions of the burghers be guaranteed them, and they be free to return to their homes.

"I have replied that the surrender must be absolutely unconditional, that all rifles, ammunition, horses and other possessions must be given up, and that the burghers will be considered prisoners of war. I added that Prinsloo's overtures will not be allowed in any way to interfere with Hunter's operations, which must be continued until the enemy is defeated or has surrendered."

A later dispatch from General Roberts, dated July 29, confirms the surrender of Prinsloo with five thousand Boers.

POWERS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Makes a General Denial of the Damaging Evidence Against Him.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 30.—Ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers took the stand in his own behalf today, but did not complete his testimony on direct examination. He will be on the stand all day tomorrow. His defense is the admission that he organized a body of mountaineers who went to Frangfort on several occasions last winter for their influence with the state contest board and the legislature, but not to intimidate them. He entered a denial of the damaging charges against him by witnesses Coulton, Golden, Nonkes and others.

On the stand this afternoon he denied that Yutesey had the keys to his office on the day of the assassination but said there were two keys to the office one of which was in the possession of the former secretary of state, Davidson, and another in the possession of Ben Row, Governor Taylor's colored porter. Powers said neither of these keys were in his possession and that he had his own key in his pocket in Louisville the day of the assassination.

CORBETT TO FIGHT M'COY.

Twenty-five Rounds in Madison Square Garden.

NEW YORK, July 30.—J. J. Corbett and Kid McCoy have been matched to fight twenty-five rounds before the Twentieth Century Club in Madison Square Garden the last week in August.